

Kentucky Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM.

NEW SERIES—No. 50.—Vol. 2.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world, News from all nations, thumping at his back."

LEXINGTON, KY. FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1825.

SPECIAL IN ADVANCE.

[Vol. XXXIX

Kentucky Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY NOV. 19.

Mr Blackburn from the committee of P and G reported against the petition for the addition of parts of Caldwell to Trigg county, and in favor of the petitions of Charles Kennedy and of William Tackett, &c. As to the first, the report was laid on the table; as to the two latter, concurred in.

Mr Crittenden from the committee for Courts of Justice reported a bill providing for viewing and marking a way for a state road from Louisville to the Iron Banks.

Also a referred bill for the benefit of mechanics, stating that the committee was unanimously opposed to its passage. It was laid on the table. Also a bill relative to Zachary Conclude, which passed.

Also a resolution that it is inexpedient to discontinue the office of Reporter for the Court of Appeals. Mr McConnell moved to reverse the report. On motion of Mr Crittenden, it was laid on the table.

Also that the petition of Frank Carr is reasonable, which was concurred in.

Bills reported. By Mr Wilcoxon, to compel owners of land to fill up, inclose or cover, pits and wells which have fallen into disuse, which passed. By Mr Breckinridge for the benefit of the heirs of Abraham Bowman, which was laid on the table. By Mr Logan, to revive the act for the settlement of the concerns of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Shelbyville—committed. By Mr Underwood, to amend the law regulating the Shelbyville and Louisville Turnpike road company. By Mr Owsley, to provide for copying certain record books of the Cumberland County Court. By Mr McConnell, to punish swindling in the sale of lands. By Mr Lackey, for the benefit of Owen Owens—committed.

Leave to bring in bills.—On motion of Mr Cox, to authorize the county court of Grayson county to appoint Trustees of Millerstown.

Jobs passed. To repeal the law requiring clerks of courts to make out complete records for the benefit of Henry Harlow and others. For the benefit of the widow and heirs of Thomas Blincoe dec'd. To amend the law in relation to delivery bonds. To transfer the Bank Stock of the Caledonia Academy &c

A bill to grant a quarter section of land below the Tennessee to a Mr Owens who is poor, was a soldier in the revolutionary and Indian wars, and has 21 children, was rejected, 34 to 39.

Resolutions from the senate calling on the receiver of public moneys below the Tennessee for certain information as to the disposition made by him of moneys received, &c. were referred to the committee for courts of justice.

A bill for the benefit of John Richey of Allen county was rejected.

On motion of Mr Sanders, it was resolved that the committee for Courts of Justice be instructed to enquire into the expediency of changing the Jurisdiction of the General Court.

THE REPORT

Of the Committee for Courts of Justice concerning The Court of Appeals, and the detention of its papers.

The committee for courts of justice, charged by a resolution of the House of Representatives, to ascertain what obstacles exist to impede the Court of Appeals in the regular discharge of their official duties; to examine into their nature and extent, and how and by whom created, and to report to the house the most effectual means for the removal,—beg leave to report:—That under a belief, that Messrs. John Boyle, William Owsley, and Benjamin Mills, the Judges of said court, could best inform the committee what obstacles exist to impede the court, the committee by their chairman, addressed to the judges a letter on the subject, a copy of which is herewith presented, dated the 23th of November, 1825. To this letter, the Judges returned an answer, dated the 26th November, 1825, herewith, also submitted, covering a copy of the record of said court, certified by their clerk.

Your committee summoned Jacob Swigert, the clerk of the court of appeals, to appear before them, and examine him, touching the subjects embraced by the resolution of the house. His statement is herewith submitted, dated November 26, 1825.

The committee called F. P. Blair before them for the purpose of examining him as to the situation of the papers, records and public property belonging to the court of appeals, which from previous information, they supposed were in his possession. Mr Blair desired that the committee should propound their question in writing; which was done. The questions and answers are herewith submitted.

Your committee, would observe, that the evidence procured by them, and the documents exhibited, prove, that there are but two obstacles which impede the Judges of the court of appeals in the regular discharge of their official duties; one is the withdrawing from them the papers, records and public property, pertaining to the court of appeals by F. P. Blair; the other is the want of a suitable room for the accommodation of the court. The first has been superinduced by the act of last session, entitled an act to repeal the laws organizing the court of appeals and to reorganize a court of appeals; under the provisions of which, William T. Barry, James Haggins, John Trimble, and Rezin Davidge have been commissioned as Judges, and that F. P. Blair, appointed as clerk of the court of appeals under the proceedings tolerated by that act, and under powers exercised by said Barry and Co. in the assumed characters of Judges of the Court of Appeals has obtained possession of the papers and records now in his possession, and which belong to the clerks office of the court of Appeals created

by the constitution. The withholding of these papers and records from the court by said Blair, constitutes no serious obstacle in the regular administration of Justice in the causes of recent occurrence, which by Appeals or writs of error are brought from the inferior tribunals to the supreme court for adjudication. From the information your committee has received, it is believed that most cases of recent date, in which Appeals or writs of error are prosecuted, are progressing before the court and will terminate without any obstacle to prevent, according to the usual and legitimate routine of business in the Supreme Court. The legislative tribunal acting under the aforesaid act, is not at present engaged in any attempt to do business. Its members are dispersed, and said Blair, their clerk has closed his imaginary office, and refuses to let those interested in the papers and records in his possession examine them. This new tribunal therefore, will not in future, it is believed constitute any obstacle to the progress of business in the court of appeals, at least so far as new cases may be brought up.

It cannot be disguised that the last Legislature was divided into two parties, one of which based its pretensions to public confidence on the inviolability of private rights, and strict enforcement of contracts, under the laws in force at the time the contracts were made, and by denying that the Legislature had power, under the constitution, to interfere with those rights by passing acts authorizing retrospective replevins. The other party insisted that the Legislature have at all times the power by changing the "remedial laws" to procrastinate the payment of debts, for any length of time within the discretion of the legislative body; and this party when checked in their career by the court of Appeals, in the decision given in the case of Lapsley and Brasher finding that they could not, in the modes prescribed in the constitution, either by address or impeachment, remove the Judges of the Court from office, and thereby prostrate all opposition to their views of policy and power, resorted to the expedient of passing the act aforesaid, to effect their purpose.

Against that act of the Legislature, so far as it purported to repeal and abolish the Court of Appeals, and erect another tribunal in its stead, the minority in both branches, solemnly protested, on the ground that it was a direct violation of the constitution, and because its direct object and tendency was to subvert the independence of the judiciary and in effect, to destroy the impartiality of the judges, by tempting them to swerve from their duty, and bend to the principles and views of those who controlled the legislative department, even at the sacrifice of those sacred rights which are secured to every citizen by the constitution of his country. In this respect the reorganizing act was more alarming in its consequences, than those replevin laws which were designed to be supported by it, and produced an appalling fear in the minds of many, that if tolerated by the people, the day might arrive when the poor and the weak and the humble could not appeal with confidence and hope to these judges for redress, when wronged by the rich, the powerful, the influential and aspiring.

Your committee will not enter into an argument, at this time, to prove the unconstitutionality of the act of the last session, so far as it purports to repeal the constitutional court, and erect and establish another court in its room and stead; nor do they perceive any thing new in the remarks of Mr Blair, forced on the committee, when facts alone were enquired into, which deserves an answer. The issue was fairly made up before the people at the late election; the subject in all its bearings was discussed and considered by them, and they, the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions, involving the separate and independent existence of one of the departments of government, by which right and justice are dispensed to the people, have decided the question satisfactorily to your committee and to this house. Their decision is that the reorganizing act, to the extent aforesaid, is unconstitutional and void; and no tribunal except that of the people, has cognizance of the controversy. But in this instance, their decision has not been obeyed. Instead of yielding to it, the existence of the reorganizing act on the statute book, and the refusal of those who voted for it to aid in its repeal,—although since their votes were given in favour of the passage of the act, the people in three cases out of four, had no opportunity to change their representatives in the Senate,—are now made pretexts to justify some in their opposition to a regular administration of justice by the constitutional court of appeals.

The want of a suitable room for the accommodation of the court, is an inconvenience of minor importance to the court, and to the country, compared with the want of the papers and records in the custody of F. P. Blair. Copies of these records are essentially necessary to enable the court to decide causes, which have heretofore for a long time been pending in the court, and they can only be dispensed with by putting the parties litigant to the expense of procuring new copies of records to be made out by the clerks of inferior courts, and filed with the Clerk of the court of Appeals for adjudication. The office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals having been made an office of record for deeds, throughout the state, and also for foreign wills it is believed that office copies of such deeds and wills, properly authenticated, and likewise copies of papers, judgments, decrees, executions &c which appertain to causes heretofore decided, will be extensively required. Many evils will result if the papers and records are not placed in the custody of the clerk of the court; in as much as the unconstitutionality of Blair's claim to be clerk of the Court of Appeals will, it is believed, causes, papers and records certified by him as such, to be very generally rejected when offered as evidence before the

circuit courts. The delay to suitors on the trial of their causes, already of long standing, will also operate as a serious evil to the community, if the papers and records are not restored to the court.

In responding to that part of the resolution of the house, which requires them to report upon the means which should be resorted to for the purpose of removing the obstacles which impede the court in the regular administration of justice your committee are deeply impressed with the awfully responsible situation of the house, and the duties they have to perform. The country at this time presents a spectacle distressing to every friend of rational liberty. The supreme executive magistrate announces in his message to the representatives of the people, his determination to consider as lawless that tribunal which the people by their recent elections have recognized as the only constitutional Supreme Court of the state. He also in reference to a legislative enactment which the people have declared unconstitutional, null and void, intimates a determination to see that its provisions shall be enforced upon them. We see before our eyes men struggling for the power to decide on our rights and our property; who (as the people have declared) possess no constitutional authority to ascend the judgement seat; and we see a private individual braving the rightful authority of the highest judicial tribunal known to our constitution, and plainly telling this house and the people, that he will not surrender the papers, records and public property in his possession, to those to whom they legitimately belong, and without which the regular administration of justice cannot take place. We behold an individual possessed of public records and papers constituting the evidences of the titles by which much of the property of the commonwealth is held, and which he and those aiding him, violently took from the office of the late clerk of the court of appeals, and which are now concealed from public inspection; and that individual determined to continue the agitations of the country, and to set at naught the supreme law of the land. To do away all pretence of justification for such proceedings, your committee at a former day reported a bill to repeal the reorganizing act and which passed the house of Representatives by a large majority; but in proposing a repeal of that act, your committee were not influenced by any doubts of the correctness of the opinion pronounced by the people through the medium of their elections, that said act was, and is, as it is, an attempt to repeal the Supreme Court into non existence, and to create another in its stead, impetuous, null and void. Had that act extended no further than an attempt to abolish and destroy one court of appeals and create another, its repeal would have been the repeal of nullity. But as that act contained impolitic provisions, not repugnant to the constitution, to rid the country of these, its repeal was thought advisable; a decent respect for the opinions of the minority, also had its effect in prompting to the course pursued, in as much as the repeal of it, would, in the opinion of your committee, have been the most certain means of removing all obstacles which exist to impede the Court of Appeals in the regular administration of justice, and by such repeal it was thought the object of the house would be attained, in a manner least exceptionable to the minority. But as this mode of removing the obstacles alluded to will, in all human probability, fail in consequence of some of the agents of the people refusing to obey, not only the general will of the people, but the positive instruction of their immediate constituents, it becomes us to enquire whether there is no other mode left us by which we may release ourselves from the evils of an unconstitutional enactment. This house forms but a part of the General Assembly and it is necessary for us to disclaim all pretensions to the right to pass laws without the concurrence of the other branch of the Legislature. To a constitutional law, this house, in common with all the functionaries of the government owes obedience. But this house do not nor does any citizen of the state, owe obedience to an act which, although it had passed through all the powers of legislation yet violates the constitution; for such acts by that instrument, which in all cases is the paramount, expressed will of the people, are declared to be null and void. In declaring therefore the act in question null and void, so far as it purports to abolish the court of appeals and to remove its Judges from office, this house does not attempt to legislate. It does no more than embody and promulgate to the other functionaries of government and to the public, our testimony of the judgement which the people have formed and pronounced against it. If then the court was not abolished by the said act but still has a constitutional and actual existence, the committee have it as their deliberate opinion that the court possesses unquestionable authority, through its executive officers, to coerce a return of its papers and records. Such power must of necessity exist in all judicial tribunals. It is incident to the power of judging, for unless the court can command its records, it is practicable for every violent and lawless individual to suspend its proceedings by seizing and carrying off its records. If Barry & Co. in the character of Judges under colour of an unconstitutional enactment, can find a pretext to direct the forcible seizure of the records of the court, it surely cannot be denied, that Boyle & Co have a clear power to coerce a return of the papers as they are the only constitutional Judges; That they are, your committee do not doubt.

In forcing the records and papers from the late clerk A. Sneed deceased, your committee perceive no more than a violent trespass because the party acting were proceeding in opposition to the fundamental law of the land. In coercing a return of the papers to the present clerk it is believed, the court will discharge a duty to the public, and that those who execute the orders of the court cannot be regarded as trespassers; because such a proceeding will be the pursuance of legitimate powers derived from the constitution and laws. It is moreover the opinion of the committee that any opposition or resistance, by force to prevent the Court of Appeals from receiving its papers and records, would subject the parties so making resistance to the penalties imposed for resisting the execution of the laws, and to a responsibility for all consequences.

FRANKFORT, NOVEMBER 25TH. 1825.

Messrs John Boyle, William Owsley, & Benjamin Mills.

GENTLEMEN:—Regarding you as the Judges of the Supreme Court of the state of Kentucky, the committee for courts of justice, in the house of representatives, have instructed me to lay before you a resolution adopted on the 24th inst, and which is herewith presented. The object of the committee is to obtain from you such information as will enable them, in pursuance of the resolution, to report to the house.

You will, therefore, be pleased to inform the committee what obstacles exist, to impede you as Judges of the Court of Appeals, in the regular discharge of your official duties; the nature and extent of those obstacles, and how and by whom created. Your answer is desired with as much dispatch as is practicable.

With respect, your obedient servant,
J. R. UNDERWOOD, [Chairman.]
THE ANSWER.

MANSON-HOUSE, NOV. 26 1825.

SIR:—We have received your communication, made as the organ of the committee of courts of justice of the House of Representatives, requesting us to inform that committee "what obstacles exist to impede us as Judges of the Court of Appeals, in the regular discharge of our official duties and the nature and extent of those obstacles, & how and by whom created," as given you in charge by a resolution of the house.

In reply thereto, we would respectfully state, that we have met at every term, and adjourned session of the court, which has occurred since the passage of the re-organizing act of the last session of the Legislature, prepared to do the ordinary business of the court. At the adjourned session in January last, we declined doing business, because we had previously done the greater part of the business of the term; and also, because the public mind as well as the officers of the court, appeared to be at an awful pause upon the consequences which might result from so violent a blow, as that act attempted to inflict on one of the co-ordinate departments of government.

On meeting at the succeeding term in April last we found our clerk's office emptied of all its contents, consisting of public property, record books, transcripts of records of pending suits, except a few of the latter description which were under immediate consideration, and of course in our personal possession, and also a few more which had been placed by our Clerk in the hands of copyists employed by him, and were thereby saved from being carried off. How and by whom this was done will appear, by an extract from our records, which we herewith transmit.

We did not doubt that our Clerk was still the proper keeper of these records for the court, and that a restoration of them ought to take place, the re-organizing act notwithstanding. But we then believed that public feeling was so much excited on account of that act, as to be easily aroused into a flame that might be of useful consequences, and could not be easily extinguished, and that coercing back the papers might be the means of such a commotion, and we were then unwilling to be the immediate instruments of such a calamity. There are times of public excitement, collision and revolution, in which it may be prudent for courts to abstain from the disagreeable exercise of official duty; and such a time we conceived that to be. We therefore remained a few days in our seats, and then adjourned.

At the commencement of the present term, the appointment of a clerk devolved on us by the constitution, owing to the previous death of Achilles Seely, Esq. the late clerk, from whom the records and public property had been taken. We accordingly appointed Jacob Swigert, Esq. by whom we caused a report to be made and recorded, showing the real situation of the office, which is the document before referred to. We then entered our order directing Francis P. Blair to restore to the possession of our clerk, the records and public property which order has been executed on him. In making this order, we did what we believed to be our duty, in demanding the contents of the office, and indulged a faint hope, that respect for the constitution, the constituted authorities and the public will, would have insured obedience. But in this we have been disappointed. He has not complied, nor has he deigned to make us any reply nor have we, as yet, taken any further measures to compel compliance.

At the first of this term we took a short recess in order that the business might be set in order by the clerk recently appointed, and have again met and still remain in session. Not believing it our duty longer to suspend our duties and the parties and their counsel in some of the suits already heard, having become impatient, and being willing to relieve as much as possible the almost entire stagnation of business, arising from the reorganizing act we have begun and are now progressing in rendering judgments and decrees in cases heard, and in hearing some of the cases which have recently come to, or have remained on our files. Judging from the number of appeals and writs of error lately brought, and comparing them with the number of appearances which existed at the fall term before the passage of the reorganizing act, we suppose that the great current of business from the state at large is setting into the court as usual. But the records of former causes, and other public property, are still withheld by F. P. Blair:

Another obstacle to the regular progress of business is created by the confiscation of the Capital, whereby the court is left without a proper room for the purpose, except such as the officers of court have been able to procure at their own responsibility, as there is no existing appropriation by law for the purpose of procuring a room.

Thus, sir, we have laid before you an answer to the inquiries which you have been pleased to make of us, so far as we suppose facts may come within the purview of your communication.

Accept for yourself and the honorable committee over which you preside assurances of our high consideration and regard.

JOHN BOYLE
WM OWSLEY,
B MILLS.

The Hon Chairman of the Committee for courts of justice of the House of Representatives.

POLITICAL.

There is one topic which the Message of the President must necessarily touch upon, if it does not distinctly treat of, which will make it, in all probability, more sought after, and more the subject of hostile criticism and animadversion, than any other on which, in all probability, it will remark: we mean the subject of STATE RIGHTS. We have heard it more than once, suggested that this is the rock on which Mr. Adams will be shipwrecked. We are aware of the importance of this topic, of the sensibility it always excites, the variety of interests it involves and the vital constitutional principles which it embraces. It seems absolutely unavoidable that this subject should, at this time, occupy much of the Message of the President. The Georgia claims, will of necessity be brought forward and probably be accompanied with voluminous documents. We have also heard it remarked that the Inaugural address of the President, said so much on the advantages which would arise to the Union from the establishment of an extensive system of Internal Improvement, that it is to be expected he will organically claim the attention of Congress to that subject. These two subjects, will, it is thought, so deeply touch upon the question of State Rights, Mr. Adams so strongly suspected of a disposition to strengthen the arm of the General Government, and he gives his opinions with so little disguise and so much force, that we know there are many who hope, and some who expect, he will so far commit himself as to make us opinions on this topic, a rallying point for an opposition.

We have heard these surmises, so often, that, as the period at which Congress meets draws near, we have turned to the Inaugural Address of Mr. Adams to inquire, from it, what is the extent of the danger apprehended, and upon what foundation it rests.

It, of necessity, sheds no light upon the opinions of Mr. Adams in relation to the claims of Georgia or the conduct of any of her constituted authorities, nor can we conjecture how a prudent, well regulated mind, in treating of this matter, should permit feeling, much less passion to find its way into any portion of its statement. On that inquiry therefore, however delicate or appalling it may appear, we contemplate on language, no argument, no principle to be advanced, which can reasonably excite opposition against the Chief Magistrate. He can have no sinister or private motive to stimulate him to violence of language or a mistaken zeal. He can have no object but the Public weal. If rash, intemperate, or headstrong, Public Functionaries, have "embarked their passions and permitted personal feelings to guide their pens, is that a reason why an able Statesman, occupying the chair of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, should not treat the subject as becomes it, the parties interested and the high station of him who speaks? On this beam we think the most anxious and sensitive friend of the President's may rest easy, nor do we suppose the most lynx-eyed of his opponents, will be able to discover a loop on which to hang a doubt of his integrity, talents or disinterestedness.

The question of Internal Improvement occupies a larger field, and encloses in its embrace too many principles and interests, to hope that either side of it, can be advocated without affording ample ground for discussion, disputation and opposition. Some light is shed upon it, by the Inaugural Address; enough to satisfy us of the side which will be taken by the President, and whatever side he takes, will be fortified by all the barriers, which constitutional knowledge, great experience and powerful talents, can erect. In the address a confident hope is expressed that "all constitutional objections, will ultimately be removed," by an acknowledgement of the right of the General Government, to adopt and carry into effect, such internal improvements as it shall think calculated "to promote the General welfare." The exercise of this right, the address contemplates as, "a practical public blessing." The position thus broadly laid down and the powers thus claimed, will be contested by a large and intelligent portion of the nation, and that portion jealous, as it is, of State Rights, might feel anxious and fearful, if these feelings were not allayed by the powerful, clear and forcible manner in which those very rights are set forth by Mr. Adams himself. "The General Government of the Union," says he, and the separate Governments of the State are ALL SOVEREIGNTIES of LIMITED POWERS: fellow servants of the same masters; uncontrolled within their respective spheres; uncontrollable by encroachments upon each other."

This is a brief, perspicuous and unambiguous declaration of the Rights and Sovereignties of the States, as well as those of the Union, and an acknowledgement that "all" have "limited powers." With this strong avowal of strong constitutional principles full in our view, we can entertain no reasonable fear, that the author of them

THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16, 1825.

On the evening of the 13th inst. the Church in which the Representatives were setting in Frankfort took fire and was entirely consumed. The house was in session when the fire was first discovered, every effort to arrest the progress of the flames proved ineffectual.—The Methodist Church was immediately tendered & accepted by the members for their use during the remainder of the session, which we learn will terminate to-morrow.

Every effort heretofore made to bring about a compromise between the new and old Court parties has failed.—Both parties profess a willingness to refer the matter to the decision of the people, but in different ways.—The old court party think the question may be fairly decided by the people at their annual election, while the opposite party contend that the only proper and legitimate way is in Convention.

PRODUCE OF OHIO.
A very great quantity of produce has accumulated in this city, and our warehouses are nearly all filled. It is estimated that there is at present in this place about twenty thousand barrels of flour—and that the total value of every description of produce now stored for want of a rise in the Ohio to take it off, is not less than three hundred thousand dollars. Notwithstanding this large amount, every day brings with it wagons from all directions loaded for this city. The present lowness of the river, has depressed marketing considerably—this, together with the good state of the roads, has furnished us with a surplus of produce, and rendered the Cincinnati market unusually cheap.

American Tea.—Specimens of tea, raised and manufactured in Franklin county, Pa. have been exhibited at Chambersburg. The tea was raised from seed found in a box of imported tea.

It is stated that at the late fancy ball, at York in England, the Marchioness of Londondary wore jewels and other costly ornaments to the value of 30,000l.—more than 133,000 dollars.

The Glasgow Free Press says, in a letter from a private correspondent, that, notwithstanding the late orders in council, three steamboats are building for Greece, one of which is "to have several long earcanados and small guns, and two of Perkins' steam guns, so that she will in fact be a complete floating battery of immense power. Lord Cochrane himself is said to be in direct and close communication with the Deputies, but Government having made several inquiries respecting him, it has become essential that his place of residence should be as little known as possible."—is.

MARRIED.

In Woodford county on the 6th inst by the Rev. J. Nathan H. Hall—Mr. Wm. L. Green of Natchez to Miss Margaret B. C. daughter of Mr. John R. Bailey.

ANOTHER HERO IS NO MORE!!!

Sometime since, in consequence of declining health, Commodore M'DONOUGH made application to the Government of the United States to be permitted to resign the command of the Frigate Constitution and return to the United States.—He also prayed that his Physician, Dr. Turk, might be permitted to accompany him. Leave was promptly given. On the 24th of October, Commodore M'Donough, and his son, Dr. Turk, Chaplain Greir, Midshipman Ringgold and several United States sailors embarked at Gibraltar on board the Brig Edgar, bound for New York.—They had fine weather for about 16 days, since which it has been very boisterous. The brig was blown off New York on Tuesday last, and put into the capes of Delaware.

We have just had a visit from Dr. Turk, who informs us that on the 10th of November, COM-MODORE M'DONOUGH, DIED, of a Pulmonary Consumption. His body is on board the Edgar and will probably arrive in this city this day. We hope and trust, all honor due to the illustrious dead, will be shown to the corpse of the gallant and renowned M'Donough! His wife died a few months since, and was buried at Middletown, (Conn.) They have left five children, four sons and a daughter. Where the Commodore will be buried is not yet known. Dr. Turk probably, to-morrow, will accompany the body to New York, where he expects to be met by some of the relatives of the illustrious dead. There are about twenty sick seamen, from the brig Edgar on board the Edgar, who will probably be put into our Navy Hospital. The officers we have named are going to the south.

TOWN TRUSTEES.

An Election for eleven trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Court House in Lexington on Saturday the 7th day of January next to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board

Attest Joseph Towler Clk. B. T.

Lexington December 15th. 1825.

SAMUEL ELLIS

SURGEON DENTIST.

TENDERS his services to the public in the various branches of his profession. He inserts artificial Teeth in the best possible manner and performs all the other operations necessary to restore decayed teeth and gums and certain to preserve them in a healthy state. He will attend on Ladies at their dwellings when requested; at present he occupies a room at Mrs. S. Keens Inn where he may be found at all times.
Dec. 15th 1825—50—3t.

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

ARE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col. Sharp, in the several courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the room lately occupied by Col. Sharp, in Frankfort, as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort.
Dec. 16th 1825—50—6m

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

TAKEN UP

By Jacob Troutman, living in Fayette county, on David's Fork of Elkhorn.
One Sorrel Mare.
12 or 15 years old, fifteen hands three inches high, star in her forehead, right hind foot white, and grey face, erect fallen, and several white spots on her neck, appraised to \$10—Also, one

Mahogany Bay Stud Colt,
Two years old, right hind foot white up to the footlock, left fore foot roan, and grey face, erect fallen, and several white spots on her neck, appraised to \$25 by W. E. Dudley and Joshua Owings before me, a Justice of the Peace for Fayette county.
JAMES DUDLEY, J. P.
December 16, 1825—50—3t

Washington Hall.
ASA WILGUS.
HAS removed from his old stand in Russellville, to the well known and large commodious buildings where Amos Edwards formerly kept a Public House in said town, where he will keep a public house for the entertainment of those who choose to call on him, on the most moderate terms. His Table, Bar, and Stable, shall be well furnished and attended to.
Nov. 5th. 1825.—50—3m

WHEAT.
THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable
WHEAT
At the ALLUVIAL MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superior
FLOUR
And excellent CORN MEAL.
JOSEPH BARNETT.
Dec. 16th 1825.—50—1t

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,
MAIN STREET,
HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing
Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns,
do. do. Tea do do do.
Plates Tawlers & Muffins,
do. Oval Dishes,
do. Covered do. very handsome,
do. Soup Farens,
do. Sauce do.
do. Bakers and Nappies,
do. Mugs and Pitchers,
do. Bowls, Basins and Excers,
do. Teapots, Sugarbals and Creams,
do. Coffee Bools and Saucers,
do. Tea cains and Saucers &c. &c.
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome,
Enamelled edged and C. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of
HEMP.
Lexington, May 12, 1815.—19—1t.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE LIFE OF THE
BOSTON BARD.

With a portrait by Durand
In youth, I saw the rugged road,
My feet were down to tread,
And sane I took my fortune's road,
And hard to leave my head.
The frequent requests of friends, and the anxiety expressed by the public generally, to become better acquainted with the history of the "Boston Bard" has at length induced him to attempt the publication of his life, together with a number of poems necessarily attached to the narrative. Misconception of character, unmerited censure, loss of health, and the great uncertainty of life at any time have each had a due influence in hastening this determination. And if every man's the very spice of life, the readers of his work will find their mental repast sufficiently seasoned to please even the palate of an epicure.

The sorrows and misfortunes of himself, and those of his father's house began in the childhood of the author—these calamities and griefs, therefore, are not of his begetting, there must have been a cause foreign to himself; that cause shall be made known with a due regard to the feelings of the living.—Except my mother, sister and brother, I stand indebted to no living relation for any favor whatever. If the clouds which veiled the morning sun of life had been broken and dispersed; if under a self-given appellation, I have merited any encomiums for my poetical productions; and if those productions have a tendency to instruct, amuse or enlighten the understanding, the *Indes of Lived* has not in any manner, nor at any time, been productive of these events. If I have been a hungered, the bread of the stranger's hastening should not, if I carry on his couch, I have reposed, slumbered and refreshed, to the stranger, therefore, and I indebted, and I tender him that which I owe no one else—*an epitaph*. The heat of the day has been borne alone, having always been unwilling to ask assistance where a refusal was certain, and I am now solicitous of exclusively enjoying that credit for my poems which candid men may think proper to bestow.

BOSTON BARD.
Mount Pleasant, N. Y. 1825.

The work will contain about 200 pages duodecimo, printed on fine paper, with fair and neat type, and afforded to subscribers, at 1 dollar, cash on delivery.

Subscription papers may be returned by mail in an envelope to the Post Master at Mount Pleasant New-York.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber living near Armstrong's ferry Woodford county on the first of November last a negro man named
JAMES,
about twenty five years of age, about five feet six inches high, slender made, of a dark complexion and quite likely. The above reward in Common wealth's paper will be given for apprehending and securing said negro man in the most convenient jail to where he may be taken and immediately appraising the subscriber thereof.
RICHARD E. MEADE.
December 9th 1825—49—3t.

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison.
WE have united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine counties. Their office is kept at the corner of a street and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the formerly occupied by Dr. Wayfield; where one or both may at all times be found.
Lexington Dec 8, 1811—49—1t.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Tuesday 19th inst. at the late residence of Mrs. Jane McNair & Co. on the Fates Creek road near Lexington, all the personal estate of the deceased consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, corn, Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep &c. for all sums of five dollars and under cash in hand will be required for all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. All those persons indebted to the estate will please to come forward and pay, and all those that have any demands against said estate will do well to make them known.
WALLER BULLOCK Admr.
December 9th 1825—49—1ds.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public auction, on Tuesday 20th December Next, at the late residence of Mary Worley, deceased, in Fayette County on South Elkhorn, seven miles from Lexington, near the coal leading to Versailles, all the personal estate of said Decedent, consisting of an extensive and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs & 20 Fat Hogs. A large quantity of House & Kitchen Furniture, A Piano Forte, well toned, and of first quality. Farming Utensils, Corn, Rye, Hay, Flax, Flaxseed, 100 bushels of Potatoes &c. &c.—Also, The Farm (very valuable) to be rented, and a number of Negroes to be hired. The Sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them at as early a period as possible, properly authenticated, that arrangements may be made for their payment; as it is desirable to make a distribution of said estate among the Heirs, as soon as the debts can be liquidated.
J. WORLEY, Admr.
November 14th, 1825.—49—2t.

PUBLIC SALE

Of Land and Negroes.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, made at their September Term, 1825, on petition of Joseph and Ezekiah McCann, for themselves and as Guardians for the infant heirs of Neal McCann, deceased: We the undersigned Commissioners, being appointed to carry said decree into effect, shall proceed to sell at Public Sale, on the 30th day of December Next, on the premises, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable in gold or silver, all the real estate of Neal McCann, deceased, mentioned in said decree, namely:

THAT VALUABLE FARM
Whereon said Decedent formerly lived, in Fayette County, living on the head waters of Boone creek, 8 miles East of Lexington, near Cule's Tavern on the main road leading from Lexington to Winchester, containing about 270 acres of first rate land, all under good fence, about one half cleared, the other in good timber and well set with grass, with three never failing springs, well calculated, for a stock farm, with a good frame house, kitchen, barn, barn, stables, stillhouse, and other convenient outhouses—also, 7 or 8 LIKELY NEGROES, principally men and women, one likely Boy about 15 years old. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOSEPH McCANN,
EZEKIAH McCANN,
Commissioners.

Nov. 29th, 1825.—49—3t

LATEST FASHIONS.

ABM. S. & ELIJAH H. DRAKE,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia the FALL FASHIONS, and a general assortment of superior Blue, Black, and Drab CLOTHS, CASIMERES, and VEST PATTERNS, together with a good assortment of Trimmings of the best quality,—all of which were carefully selected and purchased on the best terms for cash in hand, by their friend and Agent, a Merchant Tailor, of Philadelphia; and they pledge themselves to the public, that they will sell the above articles on the lowest terms for Cash—and their work shall be executed in the most neat, tasty and fashionable style. Their Shop is kept in Main street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn.

Two or three Journeymen wanted.
October 3, 1825—49—1t.

MURDER.

1000 Dollars Reward.

RESOLVED, by the Trustees of the Town of Frankfort, that, feeling a deep regret in common with the citizens of Frankfort, at the melancholy assassination of their late fellow citizen, Col. SAMUEL P. SHARPE, and for the purpose of apprehending the monster who committed the diabolical act, on Sunday night the 6th inst. at his own house, they hereby offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in Commonwealth's paper, to be paid on the safe delivery in any Jail, so that the person may be delivered to the officers of justice in this place.

DANIEL WEISIGER, Chm.
G. E. RUSSELL,
THOMAS LONG,
JAMES SHANNON,
JAMES DWANING,
JOHN LEONARD,
JOHN WOODS.
N. B. The murderer was heard to state to Col. Sharp, that his name was John A. Covington, and he was observed to be a tall man dressed in dark clothes.
November 7, 1825—45—1w

The Editors of the Reporter and Gazette at Lexington, of the Gazette and Advertiser at Louisville, of the Herald at Bardstown, and of the Messenger at Russellville, are requested to insert the above six weeks and forward their accounts to the trustees for payment.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an interlocutory Decree made at the February term 1825, and amended at the September term 1825, in the Fayette Circuit Court wherein William Corbin is complainant, and William Palmatrix, defendant. I shall on Monday the 11th day of December 1825 at the Court House door in the town of Lexington, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. proceed to sell the mortgaged lot, to the highest bidder, on a credit of three months (purchaser giving bond and security) the bond to be discharged in notes on the bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The lot is described, as designated by the letter A in the plot of the town, lying on Short street 17 poles and running back 40 poles being part of a four acre lot and adjoining the lot of Mrs. Parkers at the lower end of the town, and nearly opposite to the Baptist grave yard. Title indisputable.

GEORGE W. MORTON,
Commissioner.

Nov 2 1825—44—1ds.

CUTTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Greecery Store.

Joseph Bruen,
MAIN STREET,
HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:
SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged:
From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,
—ALSO—
GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, RICE, MUSTARD,
SUGAR, PEPPER, INDIGO,
CHOCOLATE, ALSPICE, STARCH,
HONEY, CHEESE, SOAP,
RAISINS, CINAMON, CANDLES,
SALT,
Spanish and Common CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS,
London Madder, in Bottles,
Sherry Wine,
Domestic Wine,
Cherry Brandy, two kinds,
French Brandy,
RUM,
Old Peach Brandy,
Old Whisky,
Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

LIQUID BLACKING,
In boxes do
RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder), also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it. There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.
Lexington, Nov. 26, 1825.—18—1t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN obedience to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, pronounced at its September Term 1825, in the suit in Chancery, wherein Edmond P. White is Complainant and Hawes Graves & Co. are defendants, we the Commissioners appointed by said decree, Will at the place of residence of said Hawes Graves, near Shout's Tavern, on the 10th day of January next, expose to public sale for lawful money and to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months; (the purchasers to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money; which bonds are to have the force of Relyance in bonds.) 13 Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, Six Horses, one Mule and three Colts, five Cows and three Calves, forty Sheep, fifty Hogs, crop of forty acres of Corn, all the Wheat, Rye, Oats, Hemp and Tobacco, on the premises of said H. Graves one Waggon and gear, one Gig and Harness, all the Farming Utensils, four Beds, four Bedsteads and Furniture, one Clock, one Sideboard, one Bureau, one set of Madison Tables and Table furniture, ten Chairs, five Trunkcases, Cupboards, and all the Kitchen furniture. Also a Stud-horse, called Young Eagle, which will be sold on a Credit of 12, 18, and 24 months—All sums under twenty dollars to be paid in hand.

W. HAYES,
JOSEPH GRAVES.

N. B. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold.
Dec. 1st, 1825—46—6w

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber in a street of Lexington on the 17th inst a
Black Mare,

with a very long tail 4 years old last spring, about fifteen hands one inch high, has a white spot on her right jaw, and some white behind the ears; trars naturally; she had on a saddle and bridle. A reward of \$10 will be given to any person who will deliver the said mare saddle and bridle either to John Geter or Archibald Campbell Lexington.
SILAS LAVER
Nov. 28th 1825—43—3t

LAW LECTURES.

J. Bledsoe and C. Humphreys,

PROPOSE delivering a course of lectures on Law respectively during the ensuing season, commencing the 1st Monday in Nov. and ending the first of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Libraries, and the tickets of both will entitle 50 dollars in money, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their tickets may be taken separately, and the instructions of one or both be had at the expense of the students. They will lecture on different branches of the science J. Bledsoe on Common and Statute law, including on various branches the remedies in equity—and C. Humphreys on equity, maritime, and law, and a practice of law, including actions and pleadings. A legislative assembly and moot courts will be held.

J. BLEDSOE,
C. HUMPHREYS.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—1t

STOLEN

OUT of the passage of Mr. J. Jones Brooks's house in Lexington, on the evening of Wednesday last, the following articles viz. A pair of Saddles bags about half worn, with my name written on the underside of the sweat strap, which I expect is pretty good; they contained two cotton shirts marked W. M. S. one lined and rolled, one striped Marcelline vest; one black silk do. one pair mixed yarn and cotton sockage pair white yarn do. very fine; one pair mixed yarn mittens, lined with white wool; one black lining dress with false sleeves of plain black satin; one white jaconette robe, false sleeves, trimmed with tulle lace; one fine India grass pocket handkerchief, with a lot of articles of clothing: Four books to wit: The Beauties of Shakespeare bound in gilt leather; The Humonist also in gilt leather; Johnson's Poems and Hawley's Tour. A reward of Five dollars will be given for the recovery of the above articles.

W. M. SUDDUTH.
Dec. 2d. 1825—47—3t

Fayette County to wit.

TAKEN up by Thomas Stephenson two miles from Lexington on Russell's Road one

BAY FILLEY

about two years old near thirteen hands high one hind foot white, black mane and tail star in the face unbrake, appraised to Twenty Dollars in Commonwealth's money by Daniel White and James Wyatt before me this 27th day of August 1825.
O. KLEN J. P.
Was also found an old saddle on Henry's mill road.
December 9th 1825—49—5t

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here

OYSTERS

100 large fresh Oysters
50 small Spanish Cigars, of superior quality
4 new & 9 intermediate elastic waterproof Garments and Youth's D.V.S.
Will a variety of other articles, for sale very low for Cash.
CHS. CUMMENS.
Main street, next Mrs. Keen's Hile
Dec. 2d 1825 48—2t

COTTON.

A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—lith proof Common proof

WHISKEY.
of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable terms.
JOHN BRAND.
Lex. Nov. 10 1825—45—1t.

NEW GOODS.

Alexander Parker,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, and now opening at his Store opposite the Court House in Lexington, a choice assortment of

GOODS.

Among which are the following articles:
BROAD CLOTHS & CASIMERES, assorted
Casinets and Sattinets, do.
Rose Blankets, do.
3 & 4 Point, do.
Twilled and Plain Bombazettes, do.
Plain and Striped Jeconets, do.
Cambric & Mulmul Muslins, do.
Italian, Mantua & Nankeen Crapes, do.
Merino and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, do.
Blue, buff and light coloured fancy Prints, do.
Dark, and coloured Gingham, do.
7-8, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Cotton Sheetings, do.
Best Sea Island Shirting, do.
Best steam loun, do.
Ladies' cotton and worsted Hose, do.
Single and double soal Morocco Shoes, do.
Misses Morocco Slippers, do.
Valencia Slippers, do.
Children's Morocco Shoes, do.
Best Loaf Sugar, and Coffee, do.
Best Imperial Gunpowder Tea, do.
Which will be sold for Cash, on very moderate terms
Lex. Oct. 29, 1822—44—1t.

Mercer Circuit Set. October Term 1825

JOHN HANLY Compt
against
WILLIAM LEWIS Deft

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his Counsel and filed his Bill of revider therein against Nimrod Maufree Esq or Admr of the Decedent Wm Lewis and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Maufree is an inhabitant of this Commonwealth and he having failed to appear and answer the Complainant's Bill herein according to law and the rules of this Court. On the motion of the Complainant therefore by his Counsel it is ordered that unless the said Defendant Maufree do appear here on or before the first day of the next April Term of this Court and answer the Complainant's Bills herein that the same will be taken against him as confessed and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in two Calendar months successively in some public Newspaper of this Commonwealth authorised by Law to make such publications.
A Copy—Teste, **PHIL. T. ALLEN C. C.**
November 25 1825—47—2m.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, are hereby requested to meet at the office of the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, on Monday the 2d day of January 1826 at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing a President and eight Directors to serve the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them—
By order, **M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.**
Nov. 24th 1825—47—5t.

By the Governor of Kentucky,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an atrocious assassination was committed by some unknown individual, upon the person of Col. SAMUEL P. SHARPE, late a Representative in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, from the county of Franklin, at his dwelling house in the town of Frankfort, early on the morning of Monday the 7th inst. accompanied with circumstances of extraordinary barbarity and whereas the General Assembly of the Commonwealth aforesaid, indignant at the outrage thus perpetrated in violation of law, humanity and social feeling, desirous of manifesting to the world the high respect entertained by them for the deceased, and anxious that his murderer should be brought to condign punishment, did, by resolution approved this day, authorize and request the Governor to offer a reward of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS for his apprehension and conviction:
Now, therefore, I, JOSEPH DESHA, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, by authority of the said Resolution, do hereby proclama and make known, that the sum of

3000 DOLLARS

will, upon the conviction of the assassin, be paid to the person or persons who shall apprehend him—And I do enjoin it upon all officers of the law within this Commonwealth, and call upon all others, the good citizens and inhabitants thereof, to be active and diligent in their endeavors to detect and bring to justice the perpetrator of this foul and offensive crime.

Given under my hand, at Frankfort, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1825, in the 34th year of the Commonwealth.

JOSEPH DESHA.

By the Governor:

J. C. PICKETT, Sec'y. 47—6w

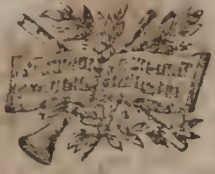
COTTON YARNS.

WARRANTED of a Superior quality, at very Reduced prices, viz:
Five hundred, at 20 cents specie,
Six hundred, and all over, at 16-2-3 specie,
May be had at the Stores of Mr. John W. Hunt, Messrs. Fritchard & Robinson, Dr. E. Warfield, or at the cotton store of Postlewait, Brand, & Co. Lexington, Oct. 14th 1825—41—1t

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to sale on the Court House square in the town of Lexington on the first Monday of January next three negroes to wit: Harry Zenah alias Tenah and Maria on a credit of six months for Current money of the United States the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, sold in pursuance of a Decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, case of Living and Wife against Broadbush's heirs.

WILLIAM B. MORTON } Comr's
GEORGE W. MORTON }
Dec. 2d 1825—46—1t



POET'S CORNER.

UP AND DOWN.

We are glad to perceive that our friend, the Editor of the New England Farmer can occasionally find from his severe studies, and find time, amidst the live stock and the utensils of the farm yard with which he is surrounded, to pay a visit to his old acquaintances, the ladies who reside on Parusass, as the following from one of his late papers will manifest.

Parusass Punning—or setting up & setting down.
BY J. T. FESSENDEN.

A chap once told St Patrick's Dean,
While rising from his seat, "I mean
To set up for wit."
"All," quoth the Dean, "If that be true,
The very best thing you can do,
Is down again to set."

Too many, like that would be wit,
Set up for what they are not fit,
And then set down content;
But after many a turn and twist,
Is set down on the pauper list,
And find the very best thing down,
With poverty and shame.

A middling farmer thinks he can
Set up to be a gentleman,
And then set down content;
But after many a turn and twist,
Is set down on the pauper list,
And find the very best thing down,
With poverty and shame.

When farmers' wives and daughters fair,
Set up with silks and Leghorns rare,
To look most wondrous winning,
They set up on a slippery stand,
'Till indigence, with iron hand,
Upsets their underpinning.

Some city ladies, too, whose gear
Has made them to their husbands dear,
Set up to lead the ton;
Though they set high on fashion's seat,
Age, death or poverty, albeit
Will set them down anon.

Some fools set up to live by law,
And though they are all over law,
Soon fall for lack of brains;
But had the lawyers only just
Known where they ought to set at first,
They'd saved a world of pains.

A quack sets up the doctors trade,
But could he use the Sexton's spade
No better than his pills,
The man might toil from morn to night
And find his match with all his might
To bury half the kills.

You may set up for what you choose
As easily as wear old shoes,
If ever so low at present;
But when you have set up in vain,
And find you must set down again,
'Tis terribly unpleasant.

LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumption.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the chest and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza,
Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty
of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are submitted, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Mott's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Dr. J. Jonathan Harr, dated Albany, Dec. 4, 1824. James Post, of White-Croft, Feb. 1825. 11th, 1825. Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th, 1825. Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th, 1825.

Mr. J. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev ELLIENZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th, 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a paper or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELD, Druggists Buffalo—O. & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOOD & WIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville, and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Drug Store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.
May 25th 1825—41-yr.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Pa.

Will practice law in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of North and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street
Lex. Dec. 20, 1825.—25-41.

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

Porter, Beer and Ale,

of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO

Fifty cords of good wood wanted

MONMOLIN & DONOHOO.

October 20, 1825—41-yr.

N. B. All letters must be post paid.

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Will. H. Delph

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, PEW, IRON, and IRON.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825.—41-yr

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME few days ago a person brought to the Subscriber a number of his change tickets in receipt of Commonwealth paper, in the package there was a certain number of Tickets Counterfeited, although they had the same Stamp as the genuine ones, but the signature is very badly imitated and easily detected, those I refused to pay but gave the person the Commonwealth paper for the genuine ones and returned to him the Counterfeits.

Those same persons, though they know the said tickets were counterfeited, have still thrown them again into circulation spreading the report that I did not redeem my tickets any longer and that he, before long, I would fail. It is not certainly for the sum of 120 Dollars which is the whole amount that I have now in circulation that I would be guilty of so mean an action.

And in order to convince the public of the wickedness of those persons, I promise a reward of \$10, to any one who will produce the author of such a calumny.

JOHN DEVERIN.

October 25 1825—43-yr

State of Kentucky,

Madison Circuit Court, September Term, 1825.
Green Clay Complainant,
against
Samuel Estil & others Def'ts.

On the motion of the Complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendant's George Tolston and Ann his wife, James Brown, John Blanchard and Charles Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Arthur A. Lee, James Acklin and Melchor's wife, Edmund P. Lee, Baldwin M. Lee, Christopher Acklin and Sarah G. his wife, Abner Loecker and Cat arne his wife, William I. Grills and Elizabeth his wife, Alexander Acklin and Mary Ann his wife and John Lee, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, it is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Chancery Term, and file their answers herein to the Complainant's Bill and amended Bills that the same shall be taken for confessed against them; And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized News-paper printed in this state for two months successively. And the cause is continued until the next court.

A Copy Test,

DAVID IRVINE, CLK. M. C. C.

Sept. 19, 1825—45-9w

KENTUCKY.

Madison Circuit Court, September Term 1825.
Green Clay Complainant
Against
Lawrence Long's heirs &c. Def'ts.

On the motion of the complainant, affidavit being filed by said Complainant as to the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants J. Long, Richard Caulk and Sally his wife late Sally Long Lyall Bacon and Nancy his wife late Nancy Long, Gabriel Long, William Long, Nicholas Long and the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, heirs and devisees of Lawrence Long dec. are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court—it is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Chancery Term and file their answers to the complainant's Bill, that the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively, and the cause is continued until the next court.

A Copy Test

45 9w DAVID IRVINE CLK. M. C. C.

Sept. 19—1825—45-9w

State of Kentucky,

Payette Circuit Court—September Term 1825.
Louisa Moore Compt.
against
Thomas Moore Def't.

On the motion of the Complainant by her Counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an Inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, On the motion of the Complainant it is ordered that unless the said Defendant do appear here on or before the first day of the next February Term of this Court, and answer the Complainant's Bill (which prays for a divorce) the same will be taken as confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized public News Paper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law.

A Copy Test,

A. GARRETT, d. c. f. e. c.

Oct. 14th 1825 41 9w

NEW GROCERY STORE.

JAMES F. BRADLEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of the Cross-Plains and the country adjacent thereto, that he has opened a New Grocery Store in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Nicholas as a store; he will keep a constant supply of GROCERIES, TIN-WARE, and QUEEN-SWARE which will be sold as low as they can be had in Lexington. He will barter for Hogs' Lard, Feathers, on Cross-Plains, October 27th 1825—44-4L

Printing and Wrapping Paper.

FOR SALE at this Office, a quantity of Superior Royal Printing Paper of good quality; also Iodum Wrapping Paper.

Nov 4, 1825—44-4L

A CARD.

Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake.

TAILORS.

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style. They have on hand for sale a few pieces of CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CLOTHING, and Making all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RIDING DRESSES and PERKS. He has brought with him from Mr. Watson's Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 22, 1825—29-6m

MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favor him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Main Street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30-4L

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825—12-4L

The Old Blind Man,

WILL accommodate his friends with Almanacs at the following places:

At Versailles, on the first Monday in October and November.

At Georgetown, on the first Monday in January.

At Frankfort, from the first Monday until the 3d in December.

At Winchester, on the fourth Monday in December.

And at Lexington, when he is not at either of the above places.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Those Printers in the above towns who are friendly to the OLD BLIND MAN, will confer a great obligation on him by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

FOR SALE.

A LOT in the town of Lexington, with convenient water, &c. &c. is presented for sale, and the owner, some be for a private family, which can be had on good terms. For further particulars enquire of the Rev. Adam Rankin Lexington, or of the subscriber living on the road near the late residence of Col. Wm. Russell.

SAMUEL RANKIN.

Sept. 30, 1825—29-4L

Transylvania University.

Medical Department.

THE Introductory Lectures will commence on Monday next, in the Chapel of the University, at 12 o'clock, and will be continued throughout the week at the same hour. The friends of Science are respectfully invited.

DR. DUDLEY, on Monday.

DR. CALDWELL, on Tuesday.

DR. DRAKE on Wednesday.

DR. RICHARDSON, on Thursday.

DR. BLYTHE, on Friday.

DR. SHORT, on Saturday.

DANE, DRAKE, M. D. Dean.

Oct. 31, 1825—41-4L

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having retired in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has land in an excellent stock of MATHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line. They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,

JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—34-4L

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has taken the celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburgh, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms.

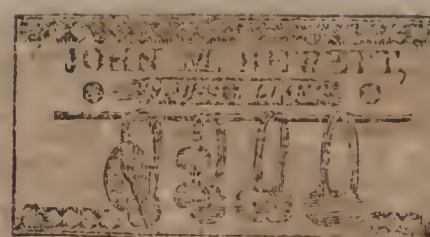
THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

May 2, 1825—19-4L

\$50 REWARD.

Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the three last inst. and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty two-and-a-half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them, in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the Commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to serve particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by DANIEL PRICE.

Versailles Ky. Jan 20 1825—3-4L



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

A new manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the rack wheel. The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel. The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages. Gentlemen best Morocco, Buckskin, Call-skin, and Russia Drilling Riding Gaiters, with and without springs, and with private pockets. Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Misses Black Stays, to relieve pains in the breast. Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers. Female Handbags, &c. &c. All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 5, 1825—18-4L

For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LANDS

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation; a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indispensable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824—14-4L

WHISKEY.

WHISKEY of a superior quality for sale by the barrel, by DAVID MEGOWAN.

Upper end of the upper market house.

Lexington, May 10th 1824—26-4L

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States; also; he declares himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constants apply of Hatters WOOL on hand.

PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2-4L



The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.

He has extra superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Bedding Cloths—Leghorn bonnets—Olive Oil in canisters for Machinery, &c. His goods will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell he can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1825—15-4L

P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, from the Union Mills, for sale.

J. T.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on

WHITESMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz: Sale Brasses and Steel yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on hand for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STEDMAN.

N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade.

T. S.

Feb. 10, 1825—6-4L

Soap Grease and Ashes.

WISH to purchase a quantity of SOAP GREASE and ASHES, for which a fair price will be paid in cash.

SAMUEL COOLIDGE.

Lexington July 27th 1825—30-4L

For Sale,

A SMALL FARM OF

30 ACRES

In the immediate neighborhood of LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good ware—two adobe & orchards, under good fence—sufficient of wood and Terms can be made very favourable.

Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,

or Col. JAMES TROTTER.

Lex. Aug. 1, 1824—73-4L

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Lexington Public Advertiser, or for Advertisements published in the paper, are requested to call at this Office and settle their respective balances; either by payment of the money or giving a note. Those who do not comply with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged.

Lexington, May 12, 1825—49-4L

J. M. PIKE

WANT TEN SHARES OF OLD KENTUCKY BANK STOCK. Please apply to J. M. PIKE, BY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Lex Feb. 24 1825—4-4L

FORTUNE'S HOME.

COMPLETE PRIZE LIST OF THE DRAWING OF CLASS, NO. 2, NEW SERIES, Louisville Health Lottery.

The following were the nine numbers drawn from the wheel.

First Day—Sept. 17, 1825.

NOS. 28, 24, 1.

Second Day—Oct. 8, 1825.

NOS. 14, 3, 20.

Third Day—Nov. 5, 1825.

NOS. 10, 29, 5.

The whole drawn under the named observation of the magistrates of the county, committee, from the Louisville board of trustees, and superintending committee, appointed by the board of managers, whose respective certificates are filed in the managers office, and open, at all times for the examination of the public.

The agent respectfully referring the holders of tickets to the scheme of said class, has the honor to announce the following, as